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OBSERVATIONS BY SPECTACLES

Things Seen and Heard in California.

NUMBER SIXTY-THREE.

For the St. Paul Press.

Driving fifteen miles southwest from Georgetown, in El Dorado county, where one last letter was written, and reaching the south fork of the American river, we enter, two miles from its south bank, the city of PLACERVILLE, the county seat. The prospect of an early completion of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, from Sacramento city via Polson to this point, is of immense benefit to Placerville, as it is a good proportion of its inhabitants who would otherwise leave, owing to the gradual diminution of the placer mines in the surrounding gulches, hills and ravines.

To fully comprehend the importance of this position, the reader must understand that on high of the Sierra Nevada, and on the eastern line of California, there is a beautiful lake known by some as Tahoe, and by others as Lake Bigler, which is about nine miles in width, by fifty in length, running north and south.

The Central Pacific Railroad proposes to start from Sacramento city, and after a distance of about ten miles northwest to enter Placer county, and then continue about the same general direction 140 miles to the north end of Lake Bigler, and there turn to the southeast in order to strike Bigler City, in the State of Nevada.

The Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad starts from the same point, and passes through this city and then by the south end of Lake Bigler to Virginia by a route much straighter and said to be far more interesting and picturesque, and about forty miles shorter.

The travel across the mountains—including passengers two and from New York, and such ways—travel as business demands—is even now of immense magnitude, and will probably average the year round about 80 passengers per day, or 2,900 annually.

To secure this travel the stage companies by the different routes employ the sharpest and swiftest runners and the ablest drivers that money can secure.

The citizens of each and every town, village and ranch on the various routes are expected to receive that is the nearest, quickest, safest, and by far the most interesting route either by stage or car. And each town flatters itself that it will be the special point where railroad travelers will freely spend their money.

Placerville has a population of nearly 5,000. It is about 40 miles east of Sacramento, 150 southwest from Virginia, and 80 west from Lake Tahoe, or Bigler. Placerville, from which the only lake is named, is almost wholly abandoned in this vicinity, and the miners are digging, or prospecting for gold bearing quartz, and copper ore—which have lately been discovered in the neighboring mountains—it is hidden—in large quantities.

Placerville has a very intelligent population, but like all fast growing young towns it has its share of piddling heads. By invitation of the Hon. J. C. McCutcheon, one of the ablest men in California, we here attend a comic trial before two Justices of the Peace, turning out as rich as anything ever described by Dickens.

To avoid personalities, we will call the elder Justice Esquire Bosh. On entering his office—a little room, eight by ten, on the ground floor—we find him seated on a split bottom chair, tilted back against the wall. His heels are resting on the front round of his chair, and his left hand supporting his big red double chin, and the elbow resting on his knees.

With a large, very red, swollen face; a narrow, hopping, red forehead, on the top of which is resting a pair of old silver spectacles, with one of the glasses broken; a pair of little red pig eyes that constantly dance with expectation of skinning somebody; and a red mouth denoting lust, intemperance and ungovernable passion, and the lowest order of cunning, he presides the best picture of an experienced villain that ever went unburned.

Springing a black stream of tobacco juice through his decayed front teeth at an unfurling knot-hole—some four feet in front of him, and glancing wildly about the room with an expression that struck terror to his half dozen beer-bellied hangers-on, he exclaims in a voice which is a compromise between the squeal of a young pig and the rattle of a log-chain—

"Tension the Court! What's the folks that's 'goin' to war in this case?"

The counsel for the defendant modestly rises and states, that he has proof that the Justice has contracted with the plaintiff—the (keeper of a low grocery)—to decide the case in his favor, regardless of all evidence, he respectfully asks permission to change the venue, and have it tried before another Justice.

After picking his molar teeth for a few moments with the long nail of his left thumb, Bosh suddenly looks up and exclaims—

"Do yer make that a motion?"

"I do," is the reply.

"Then yer must first gim-me twenty-five cents! 'I don't contain no proposition short or twenty-five cents.' The money is paid over.

"Now yer can go ahead."

The attorney for the defendant reiterates his request.

"Do you want that ere motion filed?"

"Certainly."

"Then yer must just gim-me another

quarter. Yer ain't agwine to fool this yer Court much. There ain't no 'goin' to be nothin' filed afore I gets my quarter."

The Justice is paid.

"No! wait? You didn't say nothin' 'bout payin' 'em afore this yer proposition. I know what I'm about! Yer can't fool me!" And the old fellow crosses his legs, taps the toe of his boot with his finger, and winks to the hangers-on, as a hint for them to applaud. The hint is quickly understood, and they all break into a horse laugh, and one drunken old bloke slammers out—

"Squire Bosh 'spects his business."

"Squire Bosh!" screams the Justice, looking as sour as a vinegar barrel, and again ejecting a stream of black fluid at the knot-hole. "Silence, I tell we know whether he 'spects to pay this yer quarter, or not. What d'yer say (looking at the calm and dignified attorney) yer 'goin' to plank down that quarter?"

The Justice, looking at the attorney, exclaims, "Squire Bosh!" the attorney hands him the third quarter, with the remark, "It is evident that you are determined to evict my client, right or wrong, 'n' now follow up on your quarter race, and see how far yer 'goin' to."

To be thus berated in his den, in the presence of his own drunken, servile leeches, is much more than the "Squire's" patience can endure; he stamps, wipes his spectacles on the knee of his dirty pants; puts them back again on his forehead, where they have rested from the first; repeatedly spits at the knot-hole in front, and exclaims—

"Sic! this ere's my quarter, and I ain't 'goin' to have no foolin'! If yer hasn't got no propositions to make, this 'ere case is 'goin' ahead or else the Court'll turn."

The bystanders wink and laugh at the Squire's brilliant wit, and one chap whose enthusiastic approbation by offering him a "claw of backer."

A financial scheme is now commenced by the old fellow, with brass, clock, and crotchety count to supply the whole of Chatham street. Refusing to receive any without first receiving twenty-five cents, and denying every sentence spoken that is not received, he pockets twenty-five cents at a time, until he has secured four dollars and a quarter in silver, before giving up the papers.

The party now adjourns to Sheward's office, in a "second story back," flanked by a small woodpile. The Squire is in, and after turning over nearly every book in his office at least three times, and bowing politely to every one that enters, he fuses, sits down, gets up, runs his fingers through his light colored hair, tries to hide a dirty spittoon by covering it with a pair of old boots, and grandiloquently exclaims—

"Now, gentlemen, let us carefully contemplate and investigate the peculiar and complicated features and merits of the interesting case of which you have this day deemed me the honorable Judge to adjudicate upon."

With a smile on the faces of both lawyers, the case is opened, conducted and closed in about thirty minutes. But few witnesses are called, and the merits may be all summed up in a nutshell. It is a clear case of attempted extortion, as plainly shown, that every one present wonders at the plaintiff's presumption in commencing the suit.

But the learned Sheward, feeling the importance of trying a twenty dollar case where he can't be allowed to decide in favor of both parties, rises, and after politely bowing twice to all present, thus gives his logical summation.

"Ahem! Gentlemen of the jury—or ahem! I mean—gentlemen 'tween of both sides! The peculiar complicated complications of the tortuous evidence adduced on this case, makes it evident that either a misunderstanding or a plot to defraud is at work. In view of the legal settlement of the question under consideration, or that there is a want of harmony in the lucid but perhaps too positive statements made by the over sanguine narrators on the witness stand. If we decide the former to be the case, and a decision rendered conformably to an impression thus unavoidably left upon the mind of the Court, it would prove a different state of affairs from the point of view from what it would if neither party was wrong, and a misunderstanding had been formed and originated by a scheming individual, with no object in view but his own pecuniary advancement, and the financial embarrassment of an innocent neighbor. With these weighty and important facts in view, and a desire to do justice to both parties in the case, and to preserve the rights of a disinterested public, I must reserve my decision in favor of the plaintiff!"

A gentleman on seeing us talking notes of the trial, comes forward and whispers confidentially—in our ear—

"Stranger, if you're a newspaper man, you've struck a rich vein in reporting this case; for yer hoast of having two Justices in town that can shunk all creation in their time. One of 'em is the most unmitigated scoundrel, and the other the biggest fool in all California, and yer have had a chance to see 'em both."

This same man three hours afterward persists to look at our notes, but he "don't see it in that light."

Owing to the high price of living, the scarcity of gold, and the glutted supply of Justices of the Peace in this section, highwaymen have become so common that robberies are committed on unarmed travelers every few days. No man on the road is safe a minute without a loaded revolver in his hand.

Driving about twenty miles northwest from Placerville we come to PILGRIM HILL, or Centerville, which is in the extreme northwest corner of the county and five miles from Georgetown. Its population is about 200. It has been a rich placer town, but it is now on the decline. To-morrow we start for Yolo and Solano counties.

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1865.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY
call the attention of our old customers, and the

bids generally to the following advertisement,
 comprising some of the leading articles, which,
 (at increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:
 1000 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
 1000 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
 1000 bbls. Holland Gin.
 1000 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
 1000 pipes and eighths do. Cogniac Brandy.
 1000 pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
 1000 bushels Champagne.
 1000 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
 1000 M choice brands Cigars.
 1000 cases Cove Crystal.

2 cases K and K Sardines.
 2 packages France.
 2 bbls. Zante Currants.
 2 hogheads Brown Sugar.
 2 bbls. Refined Sugar.
 2 packages Molasses and Syrops.
 2 bags Pepper and Spice.
 2 boxes Government do., assorted.
 2 M G D. Caps.
 2 casks Salt.
 2 lbs. Bar Lead.
 2 boxes Rabbit's and De Land's
 2 Kegs of Nails and Spikes.

- 100 boxes assorted Window Glass,
- 10 cases Flasks,
- 100 coils Manilla Rope,
- 100 dozen Bad Cords,
- 100 pairs assorted Belts,
- 100 bales Oatmeal,
- 100 barrels Pitch,
- 100 packages Wagon Gear,
- 100 barrels Carbon Oil,
- 100 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs,
- 100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted,
- 100 packages assorted Teas,
- 10 sacks Rio Coffee,
- 100 barrels Ground Coffee,
- 10 sacks Old Government Java Coffee,

- 100 boxes assorted Window Glass,
- 10 cases Flasks,
- 100 coils Manilla Rope,
- 100 dozen Bad Cords,
- 100 pairs assorted Belts,
- 100 bales Oatmeal,
- 100 barrels Pitch,
- 100 packages Wagon Gear,
- 100 barrels Carbon Oil,
- 100 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs,
- 100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted,
- 100 packages assorted Teas,
- 10 sacks Rio Coffee,
- 100 barrels Ground Coffee,
- 10 sacks Old Government Java Coffee,

100 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco,
 100 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobas
 100 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
 100 boxes Soap,
 100 boxes assorted Candles,
'SAMPLES'
 Of the above articles our friends will always
 find us ready and willing to
 show them.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.
 Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,
 St. Paul, Minnesota.

Miscellaneous.
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LILL & DIVERSY,
 BREWERS OF]
LILL'S STOCK
 AND
Cream Pale Ale,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
 FOR SALE BY
William Constans,
 WHITNEY & BANKER,
 REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE,
General Commission Agents.
Office: 207 Third Street, Bridge Block.
J. H. T. WHITE, ISAAC A. PARKER,
Notary Public. Surveyor & Engineer.
PIONEER FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Works,
REMOVED FROM
ST. PAUL TO MINNEAPOLIS.
Since our establishment was burned in St. Paul, we have erected a shop at Minneapolis, on the
Water Power, and are now prepared to furnish
on short notice,
Mill and Machinery Castings,

**Building Columns,
Window Weights,
Grate Bars,
Sleigh Shoes,
5, 7 AND 10 PAIL AND CAULDRON
KETTLER,
Malt Mills,
Blacksmith's Taw Irons, &c.
Patterns Made to Order.**

The Proprietors being practical IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS of 25 years experience (over 10 years in this State,) and employing none but first-class workmen, we are enabled to furnish the best quality of work in our line at much lower rates than any other establishment.

JUST RECEIVED!

BY EXPRESS,

THE MOST PERFECT AND COMPACT

Kerosene Lantern.

Brought to this market by
H. J.
... ..
... ..

Wholesale and Retail,
— A T —
MARVIN'S
Crockery Importing House,
120 & 101 Third-St.
sept 10

B. PRESLEY,
129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,
AGENT FOR

Freight & Store Profits !

C. PROAL

HAS OPENED A

WINE MANUFACTORY !

ROBACK'S BITTERS

Good for all derangements of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and General Debility,

ROBACK'S BITTERS

They possess wonderful tonic properties, give

LEONARD & SHELTER, Builders.
Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth
st., near Jackson. All kinds of Carpen-
tary work done to order.

SHEPHERD, Architects - Office in the
same building as Leonard & Shelter's Car-
penters. Plans and specifications for build-
ings of every description, prepared on short notice. *Draw-
ings*

DOCTOR BIGELOW,
Office 175 South Clark Street,
Established in 1851.

the condition of war.

I ask, again, how shall we obtain what we have a right to require? The changes we require are changes of their constitutions, are they not? The changes must be fundamental. The people are remitted to their original

reason that it had the United States flag flying. The cause assigned by the officers of the steamer for their action was a desire to escape molestation from guerrillas.

—General Cox has been ordered to remain in command of the Department of South Carolina until the return thereto of Gen. Schofield.

The present condition of the cable was all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seemed to be perfectly confident of its complete success.

W. B.—\$1 and 6 stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing fifty pills, by return mail.

A. Costello
002-dtoel/06-wtncv10/05-sw1

Apply to
may 6-3un

SMILEY & WOODBURY.
Anoka.

le agents for the Northwest, at St. Paul,
n., where all orders should be addressed.
G-cw



TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents to advertisers an unusual opportunity for securing the largest circulation for their advertisements.

THE FALLS.

Minnesota's Great Water Power.

NO BETTER IN THE COUNTRY.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY AS MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

THE MANUFACTORIES NOW IN OPERATION.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, Woollen Mills, Paper Mill, Wooden Ware, &c.

FULL HISTORY OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

OVER ONE MILLION CAPITAL IN THE BUSINESS.

Capacity for Sawing Over 600,000 Feet per Day

The Season's Product will be 75,000,000 Feet.

FOUR HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR MADE DAILY.

Eight Hundred Pails and Tubs Every Ten Hours.

Seven Hundred Yards of Cloth Per Diem.

THE WAY PAIS AND PAPER ARE MADE.

Surprising and Important Facts and Figures.

The Yankee who, upon viewing Niagara Falls deeply regretted the waste of so much water without any mill sites, would undoubtedly be highly gratified if he should visit our sister cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, for although he might notice that the force and volume is less (but he probably wouldn't as his attention would be taken up with the mills) he would see a magnificent water power as this country affords, put to practical use. He would see a fall of water beautiful to the eye, agreeable to the ear and powerful to run a mill.

The Falls of St. Anthony have already obtained a practical and practical reputation sufficiently wide to attract tourists and shrewd business men from hundreds of miles away. And well are they repaid for their visit or investment. If nature can be supposed to have an eye to business she must have made a specialty of this point, and her efforts are certainly entitled to commendation, for the towns situated upon either bank of the Falls are undoubtedly destined to rank among the most prominent manufacturing places in the United States. A glance at the different branches of trade and what has already been done will convince the most casual reader of the correctness of the above statement.

THE WATER POWER.
In order to turn this vast power to practical use the St. Anthony Water Power Company was organized in 1855. This company is now composed principally of Eastern capitalists and at the outset not only obtained possession of the water power on the St. Anthony side, but also owned a large amount of property in the town, much of which has been disposed of.

In 1856, the Minneapolis Mill Company was organized, now consisting of Robert Smith, of Alton, Ill.; Gen. C. C. Washburn, of La Crosse, Wis.; W. D. Washburn, of St. Paul, and D. Morrison, of Minneapolis. In 1857 and 1858 the company proceeded to build a dam twenty feet high, running from the shore out into the river four hundred feet, and thence up the river twelve hundred feet. Five hundred feet of the twelve hundred is a dry dam, the same height as the portion running out from shore, and the remainder is lower allowing the water to

pour over it. Beside this dam the company built a canal at the shore end, one hundred and fifty feet long, which largely increases the opportunity for erecting manufacturing establishments. Mills situated on the dam pay for the use of the water alone, while the owners of those on the canal buy the ground and lease the water-power. One of the saw mills pays \$1,200, four pay \$600, and one \$600 per annum for the use of water. No other season the company intend to extend the canal five hundred feet beyond its present limit.

THE LUMBER TRADE.
The most important branch of trade in St. Anthony, a business in which an immense capital is already employed, and which, owing to the great demand for the article, is being rapidly increased.
WHERE THE LOGS COME FROM.
Ninety miles above the falls, on Rum River, one hundred and fifty above on the Upper Mississippi, are the pineries, which afford an almost inexhaustible supply of logs. Here, in the winter, large gangs of men, some of them from the north, come to the river, and by spring millions of them are ready for the drives. Logs are cut as far as three miles back from the river, and drawn to the bank. The greater portion are obtained on Rum River, though no mean quantity comes from the Upper Mississippi.

As soon as the river opens in the spring, if the stage of water permits, the work of driving the logs down commences—a work which is far from agreeable and oftentimes dangerous. Few have any adequate conception of the expense and perplexity incident to the drives. For two months this season the log owners were compelled to pay men four dollars per day and board them, and the expense of bringing the logs to the mills has been at least two dollars for every thousand feet of lumber obtained. When the logs reach the Rum River boom, they are considered "out of the woods," as the rum from Anoka to the St. Anthony boom, a mile above the mills, is comparatively easy.

AMOUNT OF LOGS.
All the logs on the Upper Mississippi, some ten million feet, have been brought down, but in the drive on Rum River there are still twenty-five million feet. A rise during the past week gives reason to hope that they will be brought down, and large crews are at work carrying them along. Between the falls and Rum River, including those in the boom at Anoka, there are now twenty-five million feet of logs.

The Minneapolis Saw-Mills.
Having noted the progress of the logs from the forest to the boom above the city, we next turn our attention to the mills. Situated on the dam here-before mentioned, extending from the shore into the river, stands a block of six saw-mills, 360 feet long by seventy feet wide, with three 16's 32x40—the whole under a single roof. A visit to these mills will prove of interest to any one, as the scale on which business is done is unusually large.

MORTING THE LOGS.
All of the mill owners or lessees have peculiar marks which are cut upon each log with an axe in the pineries. They then come down promiscuously to the St. Anthony boom, fully a mile above the mills, where they are sorted, those belonging to the Minneapolis mills being driven into the Minneapolis boom, and floated down to the mills. Directly in the rear of the building each mill owner has a pond, defined by floating timbers lashed together, and when the logs reach these ponds from the boom above, they are again sorted and driven into the pond of their respective owners, from whence they are drawn up the slip by machinery into the mill.

IN THE MILLS.
Entering the mills, the visitor cannot fail to be struck with the life and activity visible. As they are only separated by fence-work, a person can look through the whole length and see a great collection of men and machinery, all moving with the utmost regularity. It is, emphatically, the hive of industry, and the idle man would blush to find himself a spectator of such a scene.

THE RAILS AND THEIR USES.
The greater portion of the work is done by gangs of saws, which, with a single run, will convert any but the largest logs into boards. A gang consists of from twenty to twenty-two saws, according to the size needed for the logs; and of the gangs there are two kinds, the live and the pony gang. The live gang is used principally for flooring, fencing and inch boards, and is rarely adapted to make lumber of a different thickness.

The largest logs are taken to the double circular saw, one saw being located just below the other, in order to complete the work if the log is too large for the lower one, and in this way anything short of California trees will meet their doom in short order. These saws are used in making timber, dimension stuff, &c., and also in preparing the log for the pony gang, either by slitting it or cutting it into bolts. The pony gang differs from the live gang in that it is used to saw lumber of nearly every kind and thickness, the number of saws being frequently increased or decreased according to the thickness desired.

In connection with the gangs are three other saws (circular) one edger and two trimmers. As soon as the gang has passed through a log, the boards go to the edging table, where the edges are smoothed and they are made of the same width, where each end is sawed off at the same time, making them exactly the same length. The boards then pass out on rollers to the platform in front of the mill, where they are thrown into the dices, for rafters, or drawn away.

The trimmers are also used to cut the refuse edging and slabs into firewood, and the better portion of the slabs into floor lengths for saw. The firewood drops from the saw through a slide and passes to the basement of the building, where

large box wagons are constantly loading and drawing it about the city.
It requires forty horse power to run a gang of saws and ten horse power to drive the edger and trimmers which go with it. The length of time required to run the gang through a log, varies of course with the size; but eight minutes is ample time to transform a two foot log into boards, and in fifteen minutes after a log comes up the slip in the rear of the mill it passes out to the sluice in front, finished lumber, and glides away to the raft.

In ten hours a gang of saws can turn out about twenty thousand feet, and the double circulars from ten to twelve thousand.

THE FILING ROOM.
If there are any nervous people about we would advise them to visit the filing department, connected with each mill where the lumber is filed in piles by machinery. If it does not lift off the top of Mr. Nervous individual's head he may consider himself proof against hysterics.

SHINGLES.
Passing to the basement of the mills we find the shingle machines. In Mr. Washburn's mill we saw a new and excellent shingle machine, which was invented and manufactured by Franklin Muzzey of Bangor, Maine, and sold for \$295. It requires only one man to attend it, while all others require two, and it is capable of turning out a thousand shingles an hour. It is so arranged that when but an inch and a half in thickness of the block, from which the shingles are being cut, remains, the machine stops and remains motionless until a new block is put in and it is started by the operator. There is but one other machine of this kind in the place.

LATHS.
Here too the lath machine is in operation and the slabs are converted rapidly into that important article. Two saws are used for this purpose, one of which cuts the slab into blocks of sufficient thickness for three strips of lath, and the other completes the work.

THE MILL OWNERS, COST, CAPACITY, &c.
At the shore end of the dam, we find the following details concerning them.
The first was erected by Dr. Morrison in 1853 and '54 at a cost of \$30,000. It contains two live gangs of saws with edger and trimmers, one double circular, a shingle and lath machine. It can turn out 90,000 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. At present it is being run in the day time alone, but in a few days will be running to its full capacity. The shingle machine manufactures 15,000 in ten hours. In all the departments of the mill, building the raft, &c., sixty men are employed.

The mill of Ankeny, Robinson & Clement was built at the same time as Mr. Morrison's, at a cost of \$20,000. It contains one live gang, with edger and trimmers, one double circular, a shingle machine, of Muzzey's invention, and lath machine. Forty men are employed, and its capacity is 60,000 feet in twenty-four hours.

The Lincoln mill, owned by W. D. Washburn, of this city, was the last one erected, and has been completed but a few weeks. Its cost was \$30,000, and its machinery consists of one live gang, with edger and trimmers, one pony gang, one double circular, and a shingle and lath machine. This mill is run both night and day, employs sixty men, and is capable of making 90,000 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours.

W. E. Jones's mill was erected in 1852 and '53, at a cost of about \$25,000. The machinery (with the exception of the shingle machine, which is from another maker) capacity and number of men employed, are the same as in Mr. Washburn's mill, last mentioned.

Hurlbut Day & Co.'s mill was built in 1859, at a cost of about \$18,000. Its machinery is one live gang, double circular, shingle and lath machine. It occupies 50,000 feet in twenty-four hours, and forty men are employed.

The last mill upon the dam, but the first one built in 1854, was the J. B. Bassett & Co.'s. It was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$20,000, and contains the same machinery and capacity as Hurlbut Day & Co.'s. This firm have also in connection with their mill, a tub and pail factory, mention of which is made hereafter.

RECAPITULATION.
Number of gangs (22 saws in each)..... 9
" double circular saws..... 6
" shingle machines..... 6
" lath do..... 6
Cost of six mills..... \$143,000
Capacity do..... 420,000 feet
Men employed..... 300

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.
It will be seen that if these mills are run night and day, they can manufacture nearly half a million feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. Some of the mills are already running both night and day, and all of them probably will be soon. For want of logs the mills were not put under full headway until June, but twelve million feet have already been sawed in this season. This is the first season this valuable block of mills has been set in motion, as, with few exceptions, they have been of recent structure, and since their erection, the low water has prevented a supply of logs being received.

The St. Anthony Saw-Mills.
On Hennepin Island, on the St. Anthony side of the Falls, is a block of mills, three sides erected, and still owned by the St. Anthony Water Power Company. These are rented to parties who are sawing a large amount of lumber.
Martin & Brown have one gang, two single saws, one siding machine, one lath machine, and one shingle machine. They run the mill night and day, turning out 50,000 feet of lumber, 8,000 feet of

siding, 20,000 lath and 18,000 shingles, and employ sixty-nine men, including those at the city.

Joseph Dean & Co. have one gang, one single circular and lath machine. The capacity of the mill is 45,000 feet in twenty-four hours, and the number of men employed forty-five.
The third mill is rented by Todd, Gorton & Co., and contains one gang, a single saw and a siding machine. The capacity is the same as Mr. Dean's, but in this firm engages more extensively, in rafting, they employ about fifty men.

Further down on the island is the Eastman & Co.'s mill. The mill, adjacent to land and water power, are all owned by this company. The mill is equipped with one gang, one circular, and one single saw. Its daily capacity is 65,000 feet, and it is actually cutting 50,000. Between forty and fifty men are employed. The value of the mill property is estimated at \$30,000.

AS A WHOLE.
We found a planing machine and turning mill near Eastman & Co., and met one of the proprietors, who kindly invited us to call again, as he was in a hurry.

TOTAL CAPACITY—THE PRODUCT THIS YEAR.
The total capacity of the St. Anthony mills is 200,000 feet per day, and the quantity of lumber sawed thus far this season amounts to six million feet.

BUILDING RAFTS.
Nearly every mill, on both sides of the Falls, is provided with a sluice extending from a quarter to half a mile below the mill. The lumber designed for rafting is thrown into the sluice as it comes from the mill, and runs rapidly down to where the rafts are being constructed. A frame held together by stakes, forms the foundation, and the lumber is laid upon this.

As the rapids below the sluices will not permit the passage of a full raft, these frames, which usually comprise three tiers, are loaded until they contain about twenty thousand feet, when they are floated down to the city, and lashed together, and prepared for their trip down the river. A raft containing one million feet is considered large, and they generally average about eight hundred thousand.

WHERE THE LUMBER GOES TO.
Three rafts have been sent from Minneapolis and St. Anthony this season; and five more are ready. Some of these rafts go as far as New York. Three million feet have been sent to St. Louis, and taken there by steamer, to New Orleans. In Minneapolis, all the dealers have large yards in which there are immense stacks of lumber. A considerable quantity comes to the lumber yards in this city, one of the mill owners, Mr. Washburn, has a very large quantity in his yard on Washburn street. Upon the opening of the Central road in the fall, from fifteen to twenty million feet will be sent to Fairbault and intermediate points. Large orders from Duquette and other river points, are being constantly received, and the demand is unprecedentedly large.

THE PRODUCT OF THE SEASON.
Though compelled to commence late in the season, the Minneapolis mills have saved twelve million feet, and the St. Anthony mills six. It is estimated that on the Minneapolis side, thirty-eight million, and on the St. Anthony side, nineteen million more will be sawed before the close of the season. This will make the entire product of this season, seventy-five million feet. If logs could have been obtained at an earlier period, this amount would have been increased to eighty-five million feet.

PRICE OF LUMBER.
The following is the present price list of lumber at the mills:
Common lumber and fencing per M. \$18 00
No. 1 Siding..... 22 00
No. 2 Siding..... 20 00
No. 1 Shingles..... 2 50
No. 2 Shingles..... 2 00
XX Flooring..... 4 00
XX Flooring, dressed..... 30 00
Flooring, rough..... 25 00
Dimension stuff..... 15 to 20 00
No. 1 Clear..... 20 to 25 00
No. 2 Clear..... 15 to 20 00
No. 1 Pickets..... 20 00
No. 2 Pickets..... 15 00
Laths..... 2 75

This shows a large reduction, as for the past two years common lumber has been \$29 per thousand, and the St. Anthony lumber correspondingly high.

WHAT KEEPS UP THE PRICE.
Those who anticipate any material reduction in the price of lumber this season, will undoubtedly be disappointed. The great demand, wide market and high price of labor, all tend to render it impossible to supply it at a lower figure. Having been without logs for two years, the home stock of lumber became so reduced, that the demand in our own State is immense; and add to this the close of the war, which makes a market extensive from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf, and the result may be imagined.

The expenses are also enormous. During the winter, the men received from \$10 to \$20 a month and board, for work in the pineries, and for driving the logs, owners are, and have been paying four dollars per day.

Where driving formerly cost fifty cents per thousand, it now costs two dollars. Wages at the mills, at the present time, range from two to five dollars per day. From these figures (which do not include the original cost of the logs) some idea of the expenses of the business can be derived.

CAPITAL INVESTED.
To carry on such an immense business, a large capital is necessarily employed, and few are aware of the amount that has been absorbed by the lumber trade at the present time. A careful estimate, based upon the cost of the logs per thousand, shows that, including the cost of the mills, about seven hundred thousand dollars are required to carry on the present lumber trade of Minneapolis, and three hundred and fifty thousand for that of St. Anthony, making the total capital required for the lumber trade at the Falls,

one million and fifty thousand dollars. This too when the trade is comparatively in its infancy.

THE FLOURING TRADE.
Another important branch of business here is the flouring trade, which is rapidly increasing; and the demand abroad for Minneapolis and St. Anthony brands of flour, is already large.

The Minneapolis Flouring Mills.
The Cataract mill, owned and run by Eastman & Gibson, is a large three story stone building, with a basement. The building is sixty feet long by forty feet wide, and contains four runs of stone, all of them being four and a half feet. It runs day and night exclusively on merchant work, and averages two hundred and twenty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. Four hundred and a half of wheat being the average amount required per barrel, this mill consumes daily over one thousand bushels. The enterprising proprietors intend to put in a fifth run of stone this fall, which will increase the capacity to three hundred barrels per day. Ten men are employed in the mill. The building, machinery and land, valued at \$90,000, and the capital required to conduct the business varies from thirty to forty thousand dollars.

The Union Mill stands near the Cataract, and is a three story stone building, with a basement. The mill is owned by Henry Gibson, but leased and run by Geo. A. Brackett. It has three runs of stone, two of them being four and a half feet, and the third smaller. This mill also runs exclusively on merchant work, and is capable of turning out six hundred barrels per day. At present it is running in the day time only. The estimated value of the mill and site is \$16,000, and the capital used beside this ranges from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars.

The third mill, owned by Crocker, Perkins & Co., is a confined exclusively to custom work. It is a two story frame, and has three runs of stone. The firm own another site on the canal, and intend soon to erect a large stone mill upon it. Noble & Walker are now engaged in putting a grist mill in one end of Morrison's saw mill. It is designed only for custom work, and will contain two runs of stone.

COOPERAGE.
The two merchant mills carry on a cooper shop jointly, employing some thirty hands to put up barrels. The staves and headings are purchased principally at Anoka, but the mill proprietors have considerable difficulty in procuring a sufficiently large supply, and Eastman & Gibson intend to establish a stave and heading manufactory near the cooper shop in the coming fall. The cooper shop now in operation, there turns out three hundred barrels per day.

St. Anthony Grist Mills.
On Hennepin Island, St. Anthony, is a large Island Mill, owned and run by Eastman & Cahill. The building was erected and the machinery set in operation at a cost of \$22,000 eleven years ago. It has three runs of stone, and can grind two hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. It is confined exclusively to merchant work, and affords employment for eight men.

As on the other side of the river, the proprietors complain of the difficulty of procuring staves and headings. They expend from sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars a year for these articles, and are compelled to bring them up from Prescott.

F. H. Noble has a grist mill on the main land, for custom work only, which contains two runs of stone.

DAILY PRODUCT—CAPITAL.
The product of the custom-mills we make no estimate of, as the amount must necessarily vary greatly from day to day. The capacity of the three merchant mills is nearly six hundred barrels per day, and about four hundred are now being actually manufactured.

The capital, including mill sites, &c., invested in this branch of trade, does not vary much from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

WHERE THE FLOUR GOES TO.
A large quantity of the flour is, of course, used for home consumption. Our State is not largely supplied with flouring mills, and hence the mills have quite a wide home trade. Large shipments are also constantly made, the leading points to which it is sent being Boston, Chicago and St. Louis.

WOODEN WARE.
A large and important branch of the Minneapolis manufactures is the wooden ware establishment of J. B. Bassett & Co., where pails, churns, tubs and half-bushels are made in great numbers. To a person unfamiliar with this branch of industry, it is a "see how it is done," will be of great interest.

we find the lathes upon which the pail is manufactured. First, a man takes the staves as they come from the dry-house, and, by means of two circular saws which cut both ends off at the same time, makes all of them of equal length. This done, they are placed on a frame where another saw makes the proper width, shaping them so that they taper evenly from the top to the bottom. The third process is to place the staves upon the faced, (or edged), and upon one edge of the stave makes a groove, and upon the other a tongue. Each one of these processes, it should be borne in mind, is but the work of a moment.

When a quantity of staves are thus prepared, the workman takes them to a bench, and placing a heavy iron ring upon a standard about three inches above the stave, proceeds to set up the staves, in the shape of a pail, within it. By means of the tongue and groove in each stave, they are easily matched, and the pail, thus shaped, is placed upon the head which is a circular iron frame, of the proper circumference to tightly fit the inside of the pail. The heavy iron ring is then removed, the head set in motion, and, by means of a plane held by the workman, the outside of the pail is made smooth. It is then polished for a moment with sand paper, and is ready for the upper hoop, which is slipped over the bottom by hand but clamped to its place by means of a lever. The pail is then taken to the other side of the lathe and placed in a chuck, which is another circular iron frame, where instead of placing the pail over the frame, it is placed within it, and the plane smoother the inside, while a groove is cut for the bottom to be fitted in and the top edge is rounded.

This ends the greater portion of the machine work, and the pails are pared up stairs to be completed.

Here the bottoms are cut out and fitted. This square piece of board are sawed out in the mill and they are then placed in a machine where the board revolves and a knife properly gauged, of the shape of a pail, held by hand to the rapidly moving board, and a perfectly round pail bottom cut out. A man can cut one thousand of these in ten hours. The bottom is fitted by hand, and if a three-hooped pail, the second hoop fastened by a machine, and in all cases the bottom hoop, and handles put on by hand. The bucket is then passed to the painter in the same building for the finishing touch.

Tubs are made in the same manner with the exception that all the hoops are put on by hand.

RAPIDITY OF THE WORK—WAGES PAID.
From the number of processes through which a pail goes, the reader might infer that it was slow work. On the contrary it is quite rapid, as is proven by the fact that a man can take the staves as they come from the kiln and make from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pails (with exception of fitting the bottom and putting on the last hoop) in ten hours. Twenty dollars per thousand or two cents each is the price paid for making the pails up to the point indicated. The price paid for making tubs is four, five and six cents, according to the size.

THE MANUFACTURE.
The saw for cutting the proper length, the saw for the width, and the head and chuck, are all comprised in a single lathe. Of these there are three for pails, and one for tubs. Churns and half-bushels are made on the pail lathes. The cost of the building and this machinery was between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

MEN EMPLOYED—DAILY PRODUCT.
Thirty men are constantly employed in the pail and tub factory, and seven hundred pails and one hundred tubs are made daily. Painting and drying requires nearly a week, and the product is not ready for shipment the last of the next. In all their departments, this firm employ nearly one hundred men.

The following is the price list for their manufactures, but large orders are afforded at little lower figures:
1 Hoop Pails per Cox..... \$3 00
2 Hoop Pails per Cox..... 2 50
3 Hoop Pails per Cox..... 2 00
No. 1 Tubs 20 inches..... 15 00
No. 1 Tubs 18 inches..... 13 50
No. 2 Tubs 16 inches..... 12 00
Tubs 3 in Net..... 3 25
No. 1 Churns..... 15 00
No. 2 Churns..... 14 50
3 Bushels..... 6 00

This firm supply nearly the whole State and the river trade as far as Duquette, with wooden ware. High freights have prevented shipments which would otherwise have been made, but the demand near home has kept them constantly engaged. Some large lots have been shipped to St. Louis.

WOOLLEN FACTORIES.
Situated a short distance from the canal is a four story stone building, equivalent five feet long by fifty wide, which is owned and occupied by Eastman, Gibson & Co. for a woolen factory. The manner in which the wool is obtained for this mill is interesting. A wash-rack from the canal carrying the water to the mill, where a shaft is sunk forty feet, and in this shaft the wheel is placed. A tunnel has been dug through the soft sand rock from the bottom of this shaft under the very canal from where the water is obtained out to the river, and the shaft gives a greater fall, and consequently greater power than if it was located immediately upon the canal.

MAKING CLOTH.
Here, too, the manufacturing process is highly interesting. The wool is first assorted and classified into five or six grades, from whence it goes to the wash-rack, where it is washed, passed through a large vat by steam, and thoroughly cleaned. It is then placed in a large steam tub and rapidly dried, after which

it passes to the picking room, and is picked to pieces by machinery, the service of a man only being required to feed the machine. From a short visit to the picking room, we think we should be able to account for loss of wool on the top of Uncle Edward's head, (as the song goes) on the ground that his cap had been caught in this machine. At all events, like belligerent females, it "makes the wool fly." From the picking room it goes to the carding machine, to the spinners, and lastly to the looms of the weavers, where it is woven into cloth.

A VAST AMOUNT OF MACHINERY AND APPARATUS IS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOL CLOTH. In the basement are the vats for washing, dyeing and drying the wool, the picking machine, the packing room, the room for putting up, and the steam pipes are used for drying purposes and for warming the mill.

In the upper rooms we find two sets of cards, five jacks containing a thousand spindles, thirty-five looms, and two knitting machines. Ten additional looms are soon to be added.

THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.
This mill is now manufacturing cassimere, jeans, raincoats, plain plaids, fancy goods, and will soon commence the manufacture of blankets. They are now experimenting with some new colors and in a short time expect to be able to furnish first class magentas, &c. They are just commencing to manufacture fancy flannels.

They are now manufacturing seven hundred yards of cloth per day, and when the new looms arrive will increase that amount to one thousand. The two knitting machines make twenty dozen pairs of socks per day. In the bathing room fifteen hundred pounds packages of bathing are put up per day.

HANDS EMPLOYED—WAGES.
About forty hands are employed in the factory, thirty-five of whom are young women. It is quite lucrative for those who are experts, some girls making as high as forty dollars a month. Some learn in two weeks, and others require a longer time. Their wages range from twenty to forty dollars per month, according to their experience.

SALES, CAPITAL, &c.
This firm makes weekly consignments of goods to large wholesale houses in Chicago and St. Louis. They also sell largely near home. The prices of their goods range from eighty-five cents to two dollars per yard. With the farmers they exchange cloth for wool, where goods are desired.

The capital invested in the mill and stock amounts to one hundred thousand dollars.

ANOTHER WOOLLEN FACTORY.
On the opposite side of the canal, Vezie, Demerit & Brown have erected a fine three story stone building, 50x70, for a woolen factory. The building is now ready for the machinery, and they expect to have their factory in operation in the course of a month.

CARDING AND SPINNING.
In St. Anthony, David Lewis has a carding and spinning mill, in which he makes use of one set of machinery.

PAPER MILL.
On Hennepin Island is located the paper mill of Cutter, Seaborn & Co., which is the only establishment of the kind in the State, and is doing a large and flourishing business.

PROCESS OF PAPER MAKING.
The rags are first sorted, the colored ones being taken for common news, and the white for book and finer qualities of paper. The colored rags are placed in a large vat, where they are line bleached for thirty-six hours. They are then put in a vat where a stream of clean water is constantly poured upon them, the dirty water and sediment being at the same time abstracted. After remaining three or four hours in this vat they are transferred to another bleach of chloride of lime and vitriol from whence they are taken to large vats and pressed into partially dried pulp. It is again put into a vat where it is run into fine pieces by a knife on a revolving cylinder, after which it passes through several tubs of water and the dirt and sediment are fully abstracted. When finally ready to be transformed into paper, the pulp is so thoroughly mixed with the water that it is chiefly visible in giving it a milky color. From this last vat the water and pulp run upon a cylinder covered with a wire network, forming a fine gauge. The net work retains the pulp, but the water runs off, and from the wires it is run upon blankets, which pass between heavy cylinders, heated by steam. The pressure of the cylinders forms a smooth and even surface, while the heat of the steam dries the pulp. After passing between five or six cylinders, the pulp has acquired sufficient strength and consistency to leave the blankets and go by itself; and it continues on, until, after passing between sixteen of the heated cylinders, it is it is reeled off by itself, new paper.

By the same set of machinery the paper is reeled off and cut into sized sheets as is desired.

THE PAPER, PRICE, CAPITAL, HANDS, &c.
This mill was started six years ago, and manufactures print and wrapping paper only. Thirty hands are employed, and it is now making 5,000 pounds of print and 2,000 of wrapping paper daily. The printing sales for 20 cents a pound, and the wrapping wholesale at .004 cents. Fifty thousand dollars capital is invested in the business.

The increasing business of this firm requires more commodious quarters, and they have accordingly erected a three-story stone building 40x66 with a wing 56x37. They will remove to this building in about six weeks, and will then have double the present capacity.

They have a salesroom in Heyward's block on Third street in this city, where they keep on hand a large assortment.

SASH, BLINDS, &c.
On the opposite side of the platform from the block of Minneapolis saw mills is the sash and blind factory of Smith & Willoughby. This establishment is independent of the dam, the wheel being so located that it is run by the falls.

This establishment turns out sash, blinds, doors, and does planing, matching, scroll cutting and turning. Fourteen hands are employed and \$10,0

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has been daily, for nearly thirty years, and its circulation is nearly double that of any other paper in Minnesota, and therefore presents an immense field to advertisers, and therefore presents an immense field to advertisers, and therefore presents an immense field to advertisers.

THE CHOLERA COMING THE
RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

The unenviable announcement is made that fatal and dreadful pestilence, the cholera is again making its periodical tour through Europe, and its visit to our shores cannot, with all the precautions that may be taken, long be avoided. For several years we have been relieved of this scourge, with the exception of occasional cases, and the tidings of its reappearance as an epidemic will be received with sadness.

It is as fearful, the Russian plague should also extend its ravages to this country, we may in a comparatively short time be suffering from a double calamity. The statements concerning the Russian plague are very contradictory, but the general impression prevails that it is similar to the plague which swept through Europe in 1817, a lethal agent of death. It is stated that at that time one-fourth of the entire population of Europe, amounting to twenty millions of people, perished. In England the majority of the inhabitants died in a single year, or the statements which have been made down to us are correct. One hundred thousand fell victims in London alone.

Threats of plague in this country, as yet, so far as its prevalence, but its limitations may at any time be greatly extended, as it is a medical skill yet brought to bear upon it. In early times owing to the difficulties of travel, the spread of the disease from one country to another was comparatively slow, but with the present extended commerce and rapid means of locomotion, it may in a few weeks be conveyed thousands of miles.

Precautionary sanitary measures are already being taken in some of the eastern cities, and the movement should be extended throughout the country. With two scourges hovering over us, the incentives for action are great. Where filth abounds these diseases will run riot, and the least we can do is to attempt to make their visit unprofitable.

THE SOUND TABLE.

We are pleased to learn that the "Sound Table," an excellent literary paper which was published by H. E. & C. H. Sweetser at New York, is to be revived early in September. It was suspended last July, owing to the high prices of all articles, making its suspension an increase of subscription. It took rank during its six months existence, as the leading literary paper of the country, and from the specimen number of its new issue which we have received, we doubt not that it will attain even a higher point than before. The subscription price is six dollars a year, and communications should be addressed to "The Sound Table," 152, Nassau Street, New York.

Two number out of Clarkson Wrisley, Co. A., Fourth Minn. July, shows that he was engaged in the following battles and sieges: Siege of Corinth, Miss., May, 1862; Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19th, 1862; Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3d and 4th, 1862; Fort Mifflin, Miss., May 22d, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18th to 22d, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 4th and 5th, 1863; Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26th and 27th, 1864; Raymond, Miss., May 14th, 1863; Champion Hill, May 10th, 1863; assault on Vicksburg, May 22d, 1863; was captured on or about February, 1865, and was in the Libby Prison, of which he has some interesting stories to tell. He was sent out of Richmond further South the day before it was taken, and was released April 9th, 1865, was sent home, paid yesterday, and is now a free, independent citizen.

Mr. W. H. Vincent, of Belle Plaine, Scott county, where his parents reside. They will be beyond him.

FOR MORE RECENTS RE-
TURNING.

Gov. Miller received the following telegram last evening from the President:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1865.
A telegram from Gen. A. Smith, Montgomery, Ala., informs me that the four Minnesota regiments are to be put on route for Vicksburg and thence to Mississippi without unnecessary delay.

THOS. M. VINCENT,
Adjutant General.

NEW NEWS.

The opening of Fulton's theatre, at Washington, which was announced for last Monday evening, did not take place. Late in the afternoon a squad of veteran reserves again took charge of the establishment, and people who came with tickets to seek admission, were told their money would be refunded. Mr. Ford's theatre was also closed, the expenses of scenery, etc., by the failure. It is highly probable that a disturbance would have taken place had the performance been allowed to go on, as an excited feeling upon the subject began to be manifested.

It is understood President Johnson to day pardoned Col. Lee, a Pennsylvania lawyer, who was convicted in Philadelphia a few weeks ago for forging soldiers' enlistment papers and sentenced to imprisonment three years, and pay a fine of \$5. So far only about 200 pardons have been granted by the President in his amnesty proclamation. A large number of cases have been acted upon favorably by Attorney General Speed, and await the approval of the Executive.

A gentleman recently arrived from Florida, states that David S. Yulee, ex-Senator from Florida, has been indicted in Fort Pulaski, together with acting Governor Alford, whose predecessor committed suicide. This information is given, although as much cotton will be raised as heretofore in Florida, this crop is very abundant.

OUR COMMERCE.
The Great Commercial Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 10.—The following is a complete list of the Boards of Trade to be represented at the Commercial Convention here:

Albany, Bangor, Buffalo, Bay City, (Michigan), Boston, Chicago, Cairo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Coburg, (Canada West), Charlottetown, (Prince Edward Island), Detroit, Hamilton, (Canada West), Kalamazoo, Kingston, Montreal, Milwaukee, New York, Oswego, Ottawa, Philadelphia, Portland, P. Miller, Quebec, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Johns, Springfield, (Ill.), Toronto, Troy, East Saginaw, Toledo, Toronto, Troy, St. Catharines, and Windsor.

The Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, Ottawa (Canada West) and Cincinnati delegates came tonight.

Correspondence Chicago Republican.

DETROIT, July 10.
The great international Commercial Convention assembled in this city to-morrow. The importance of the great interests which will undoubtedly be discussed during its sitting, invests it with a weight and dignity which will call to its deliberations representatives from nearly every Board of Trade in the Northern States and the Canadian Provinces.

The main features which will be brought forward for the action of the convention are the enlargement of the Canadian customs for the furnishing, better outlets of transportation, and consideration of the reciprocity treaty. Possibly the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal may be touched by the Chicago and St. Louis delegations.

The two former projects are of course, of vital importance to the people of Canada, and we may look for a large attendance of representatives from every town of importance in the British Provinces. Toronto and Montreal will send not less than fifty each and even the little town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, has resolved itself into a collective Board of Trade, and will be here to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty. Altogether the convention will be attended by between four hundred and five hundred delegates.

St. Louis is already upon the ground, with twenty delegates, among whom are Thomas H. Jackson, Chairman; P. Miller, Secretary; Colonel Barton Able; Judge S. Treat; Wm. S. Morley, formerly Auditor of Missouri; Colonel John H. Broadhead; J. H. Alexander, and other prominent citizens of that city.

The entire Portland delegation has arrived.

Bangor is represented by a good delegation, with ex Vice President Hamlin at its head.

Boston is also upon the ground. Oswego arrived this evening with Hon. D. C. Littlejohn as chairman.

Cairo sends five delegates, and more are to arrive.

St. Paul has several gentlemen here. A portion of the Chicago delegation is here, and the remainder will be reported to-night.

Albany sends a full delegation with Hon. J. L. Y. Bugn and Hon. Lyman Tremaine at their head.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, and Hon. H. Winter Davis, are expected in the morning, on their return to Lake Superior.

The city of New York is here with a delegation numbering about twenty, accompanied by General Hiram W. Wells, Governor of New York, and Hon. J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

Hamilton will send with its representatives, Thomas Swanwick, Managing Director of the Great Western Railroad. This road is deeply interested in the reciprocity treaty, and will exert great influence in its discussions.

Some proportionate system of voting must necessarily be adopted, or the Canadian delegation would have a majority of two to one. Those that never before enjoyed a Board of Trade have organized them for the special occasion. Probably the vote upon test questions will be by cities.

Arrest of Emerson Etheridge.

Lieut. Col. DeLong, commandant of the post of Columbus, on Thursday last, arrested Emerson Etheridge in Weekly country, Tennessee, where he was engaged in the breaking of the rebellion, the proclamation of the President of the United States and the action of the State authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. He has openly defied the law, and is now in a fair way to feel the power of the Government which he has been so free in maligning. It is now under arrest at Columbus.

Parson Brownlow has a way of putting things quite pointedly, and he has issued a proclamation "inquiring" at Etheridge who has announced himself as a candidate for Congress.

The proclamation declares the franchise law the supreme law of the State; denouncing as rebels those who attempt to oppose its execution. He calls upon the civil authorities to arrest persons who, under pretense of being candidates for Congress, are advising people to nullify the law of the Government, and stirring up rebellion and sedition.

The Harris Trial.

The trial of Miss Harris for the murder of Burroughs, the evidence for the prosecution is about complete, and consists mainly of the simple proof of the circumstances of the murder as heretofore detailed. The counsel for the defense has set up the defense of insanity, and proposed the introduction of the correspondence which passed between the parties for some years prior to the crime, which existed between them, and then to prove that it was the breaking off of their relations that produced a state of insanity on the part of the accused. The letters number ninety-seven, and date from November, 1863, to August, 1865. The correspondence was read for parties residing at Burlington, Iowa, to show the cause of insanity by exhibiting her state of mind at a remote period.

The question of admitting positive proof of insanity was held in abeyance by Judge Wiley.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Disastrous Fire in New York City.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND 18 OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GREAT COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

DISCUSSION OF THE RECIPROCIITY TREATY.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE NEAR BOSTON.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Sumner of a Negro Outbreak—Dilemma of Colored Troops—Fourth of July—Sanitary Commission—Health of the City—Petition for Reciprocity.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent of the 5th says:

The white people in the country above Charleston, along the marshes of the river were greatly excited in the beginning of the month by a report that the negroes in the city had resolved to rise in rebellion on the 4th, and march in a body to the city. The stories could be traced to no reliable source, but points in the district named.

The South Carolinians had, long for some time been annoyed by garibolism of various sorts in their midst with colored soldiers whose entire reliance has been strongly urged on the military authorities, and there now a rumor that it is soon to take place.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Charleston in fine style by the army and navy, and there were parades of colored soldiers and other colored associations, but the white natives did not take much part in demonstrations.

The appointment by the President of Ben. F. Perry, to be Provisional Governor of the State, gave general satisfaction to the people, and a meeting of the Charleston lawyers to express their approbation had been held.

A company has been formed for the establishment of a new line of steamers between Charleston and New York, and Charlestonians expect to have through the national communication, well completed by the middle of August.

The health of Charleston is said to be excellent, except among the negroes who still die in large numbers, and there are rumors that yellow fever had made its appearance, but these are pronounced entirely false.

A petition to President Johnson, requesting him to pardon rebel ex-Gov. Magrath, is being extensively signed by South Carolinians.

FROM DETROIT.

The Commercial Convention—Discussion Relative to the Reciprocity Treaty.

DETROIT, July 13.
The resolution reported by the committee on reciprocity, that notice given for the termination of the reciprocity treaty, was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution in the report, that the convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries, for reciprocity and commercial intercourse between the United States and the several British Colonies of North America, including British Columbia, the Selkirk settlement and Vancouver's Island, on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which also include the navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such amendments as may be necessary to the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean.

Mr. McCleskey offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That in the still unsettled state of our relations with Great Britain, and the state of the finances of the Government, as well as the immediate state of our system of taxation, any action tending to a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, may wisely and appropriately be left to the action of the respective Governments, by which it would be negotiated.

A lengthy debate ensued upon this substitute.

FROM NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum Burned—A Large Number of Buildings Destroyed—Loss one Million.

NEW YORK, July 13.
A fire broke out in Barnum's Museum at a quarter to 10 o'clock to-day, and by 1 o'clock the entire interior was consumed. The flames shot far into the air above the roof, and the whole block is endangered. The wind being from the west, the flames are driven toward Nassau street, on which side of the block is situated the Herald office.

It is now thought the fire will not extend beyond all the buildings adjoining Poughkeepsie and New York streets, and that the destruction of the Herald office is the worst that can befall this city on Tuesday next.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.
O. S. Murray's Soap Factory, No. 712 Genesee street, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss \$8,000; insured about \$2,000. Cincinnati Carriage Works, 214 Broadway, occupied by Rogers and Raymond, clothiers; Reeves' Hardware, 214 Broadway, occupied by Knox, Hatter and others was destroyed. The firemen were here stayed, and the flames were here stayed. No one was injured. The loss is said to be a million dollars, on which there was a million dollar insurance. The fire originated over the boiler in the 18th basement.

The flames were stopped at 18th street and 147 Fulton street. The property intervening on Ann, Broadway and Fulton streets, including the buildings on Broadway, right on Ann and live on Fulton street. The heat was so intense that the front of St. Paul's church, opposite the Museum took fire, but the firemen saved it. Among the sufferers were Thomas H. Brainerd, M. Richardson, Bradford, Bismarck and Daane, J. Wright, J. D. Phillips, Harvey & Ford, Slater & Riley, S. Bradford, Joseph B. Thompson, L. Hamilton, Harris & Healy, Smith, Dick & Fitzgerald. Nothing but the glass steam engine was saved in the Museum.

Gov. Sharkey's Proclamation.

NEW YORK, July 13.
Provisional Governor Sharkey of Minn., issued at Jackson, the State Capitol on the 1st inst., his proclamation announcing to the people his appointment by the President, and his duty to perform. He advised them to avoid delay in proceeding with the work of preparing for the State Convention. He has responded in a large number of counties, county officers who were under the rebel regime, incumbents at the time the rebellion broke out, and the State property on the 23d of May last, but all are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President. He named a day for electing delegates to the State convention, the 7th day of August next, and 17th of that month for the election of delegates to the place for the convention to assemble.

Advices from Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 13.
The Herald has advices from the capital of Mexico to the 27th ult. The President, General Porfirio Diaz, has achieved great success at the town of La Parota, in the state of Sonora, having on the 22d of May, with 70 French soldiers, dispersed, in complete rout, an encampment of 2,500 republicans, and captured an immense amount of valuable property. The French army, which was driving very opposing before them in the state of Michoacan, where, besides other triumphs, General Regier, after an obstinate engagement of five days, took the town of Uruapan, and made prisoners of its Imperial portion of 300; while the French army, which was driving very opposing before them in the state of Michoacan, where, besides other triumphs, General Regier, after an obstinate engagement of five days, took the town of Uruapan, and made prisoners of its Imperial portion of 300; while the French army, which was driving very opposing before them in the state of Michoacan, where, besides other triumphs, General Regier, after an obstinate engagement of five days, took the town of Uruapan, and made prisoners of its Imperial portion of 300; while the French army, which was driving very opposing before them in the state of Michoacan, where, besides other triumphs, General Regier, after an obstinate engagement of five days, took the town of Uruapan, and made prisoners of its Imperial portion of 300; 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